

FEB 8 1957

# Red TV 'Spies' Worked In Russian Underground

By Judith Crist

The four "real live spies" who appeared on a Moscow telecast Wednesday night to tell of their American-sponsored espionage here are actually captured members of the Russian anti-Communist underground who have been brain-washed into false confessions, a spokesman for an anti-Communist organization said here yesterday.

Alexey N. Malyshev, executive director of International Research on Communist Techniques, Inc., a non-profit organization with offices at 55 W. 42d St., said the four men are members of NTS, the National Alliance of Russian Solidarists, an underground organization operating in Russia since 1934. The four, he said, had been operating successfully against the Soviet government before they were captured by Russian secret police during 1954.

## Brain-Washed Two Years

According to information obtained yesterday by telephone with NTS headquarters in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, Mr. Malyshev said, the four have been in custody and brain-washed for more than two years in preparation for their television debut Wednesday night.

On the program the four described themselves as Soviet citizens who, as displaced persons in Germany, had been daubed by Americans with liquor, gambling and easy women until they consented to return to Russia as secret agents.

One gilded the lily by declaring that he had fooled American military intelligence up to the moment of the telecast by sending it messages for the last three years written for him by Soviet secret police.

Soviet intelligence, Mr. Malyshev said, has termed NTS "the most dangerous enemy of the Soviet regime" and the KGB, Soviet internal security agency headed by Gen. Ivan Serov, has made its members a primary target.

## Two Seized in 1954

The four men had been operating successfully in the Russian underground before their capture. Two, Nikolai I. Yakuta and Mikhail P. Kudryavtsev, were captured in 1954. Their arrest and sentencing was announced in "Izvestia" on June 15, 1954 with the announcement declaring they had given themselves up voluntarily to Soviet security authorities and confessed to being American spies.

Alexander Novikov, actually Adam M. Novikov, Mr. Malyshev said, was arrested soon after with an announcement of his arrest in "Izvestia" of Nov. 25, 1954. The fourth, Konstantin Khmel'nitsky, was probably arrested around the same time although no mention had been made of him in the Soviet press.

Two years of torture and brain-washing had apparently conditioned the men for their television appearance, Mr. Malyshev said.

Superficially, he said, the tele-

cast, designed for home consumption, might appear to be merely retaliation for the recent arrest of alleged Soviet spies here. Actually, he said, its propaganda purpose was three-fold.

First, Mr. Malyshev said, the Soviet government is attempting to discredit NTS internally and brand it as an instrument of American intelligence. Second, it is attempting to convince the Russian people that the United States is conducting warlike espionage in preparation for an all-out aggressive war against the people of Russia.

And third, he said, it is "to aid Soviet maneuvers" in the United Nations in support of the item it has put on the General Assembly agenda for consideration of "intervention of the United States in domestic affairs of the People's Democracies and its subversive activities in these countries."

CPYRGHT

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

FEB 6 1957

# U.S. IS SENDING SPIES TO RUSSIA, MOSCOW SAYS

**Saboteurs Also Join 'Secret War' Against Communism, Soviet Official Charges.**

CPYRGHT

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UP)—The

Soviet government tonight accused the United States of "sending spies and saboteurs" into Russia in a "secret war" against Communism.

An official statement issued by the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow leveled the charges against what it termed the "aggressive quarters of the United States of America."

Western correspondent in Moscow were summoned to receive the strong-worded statement from Leonid Il'yichev, Foreign Ministry press chief.

It charged "official United States government bodies are conducting subversive and espionage activities . . . under the guise of all sorts of private committees, foundations and unions . . ."

It named the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation, and the Crusade for Freedom, sponsors of Radio Free Europe. All are independently-financed organizations.

The statement was broadcast by the Moscow radio and monitored in London.

"The sending of spies and saboteurs is known to be a form of struggle used by forces

Baltimore Sun  
FEB 8 1957 CPYRGHT

# U.S. Views Spy Cases As Red Policy Switch

By PAUL W. WARD

Editor, Bureau of The Sun  
Washington, Feb. 7 — The

State Department reacted today to the Kremlin's latest salvo of espionage charges against the United States in a fashion suggesting they constitute a major development in East-West relations.

At the same time, it belittled the charges themselves as "fabrications" and, in the process, asserted:

- That three of the four Soviet citizens "falsely represented as United States spies" at an "elaborately staged press conference in Moscow yesterday" were not novices in the roles assigned them by the Kremlin but, indeed, had similarly performed for it in public on previous occasions.

- That two American assistant naval attaches "falsely accused by the Soviet Government of engaging in espionage activities" and ordered to leave Russia today had been "physically assaulted" by a group "dressed in civilian clothes" during a Kremlin-authorized visit to Leningrad January 26.

But the rebuttal statement that Lincoln White, chief state department officer, was authorized to dictate to reporters was concerned in the main with the reasons behind the Soviet Government's "the revival of old propaganda charges and fabrications of new incidents."

Three reasons were ascribed, the first being "to provide material in an effort to support the Soviet false claims of United States interference in the internal affairs of the countries of Eastern Europe."

"These charges, moreover, derive from the understandably extreme sensitivity of the Soviet Government to the overwhelming United Nations condemnation of Soviet aggression in Hungary," the statement continued, adding:

"The expulsion of . . . American military officers on false charges can be presumed to be in retaliation against revelation of actual Soviet espionage activities in the United States. During the last year a number of Soviet officials have been expelled from the United States for improper activities. Recently three United States citizens were indicted in New York for participation in Soviet espionage activities."

**Leading From Weakness**  
One authority here put a

hostile to the U.S.S.R. with the purpose of attaining their anti-popular goals," the statement said.

"In our times, the aggressive quarters of the U.S.A. are coming out as the inspirers and chief organizers of the so-called secret war against the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist states, against all the sovereign and independent nations."

"For the first time in history they have raised to the level of an official policy subversive activity against countries unsuitable for them, gross interference in the internal affairs of nations both big and small."

broader interpretation on the Kremlin's "espionage" salvos of the last 48 hours, saying the Soviet Union's Communist bosses are "leading from weakness" and feel it absolutely necessary to revert to a cold war tactic."

"Not even the Communists in Poland have accepted the Kremlin thesis that the anti-Moscow uprisings in Poland have been the work of 'foreign agents,'" he said, "but the Soviet bosses are out to 'prove' their thesis in respect to both Poland and Hungary."

"Don't forget that they have formally requested a United Nations General Assembly debate on that theme and gone through the motions of introducing a resolution ostensibly designed and aimed at Assembly endorsement of their anti-American charges."

"They can't afford," he continued, "to tolerate the spread among Communist parties outside the USSR of the idea that there are 'different roads to communism' beside the one they have charted. They are out to show, by means of such things as these 'foreign interference' or 'espionage' charges, that none save their own road is possible."

"They want, for their purposes, a cold war with the West—but not, it seems, with the Asians, Arabs and Africans. They apparently have taken to heart, or, at any rate, agree with Chou En-lai (Communist China's Premier) who recently warned both them and his Pieiping associates that their supreme task at the moment is the restoration and maintenance of 'proletarian international unity.'

"Every 'capitalist' force in the world was trying to take advantage of the cracks that have developed in the international Communist structure, and its main citadel, held by the Soviet bosses, was in real danger, Chou also contended."

On January 30 the Soviet Government demanded the "immediate departure" from Moscow of two of the American Embassy's assistant Army attachés—Major Hubert E. Tansey and Capt. Charles W. Stockell—for conduct "incompatible with their diplomatic status."

Partly because the Kremlin did not then charge them with "espionage" but left it to the Soviet press and radio to begin developing such charges against them a few days later, the State Department did not react publicly to the ouster of Major Tansey and Captain Stockell in any such immediate and vigorous fashion as it did today in the cases of Capt. Paul R. Uffelman, USMC, and Lieut. William S. Lewis, USN.

With the departure of all four, the American Embassy at Moscow will be left with eleven attachés from the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Soviet Embassy here has been down to eleven such attachés, too, since Major Yuri P. Krylov (assistant military attaché), was expelled January 14 on charges of having tried to buy American military secrets and of having succeeded in buying forbidden electronic equipment.

FEB 4 1957

## US, Britain, France Begin Big Four Meeting Talk

Paper Forecasts Early Red Leader Upset

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LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4 (R.)  
The Daily Mail said today the United States, Britain and France "have begun exchanging views on the possibility and usefulness of holding a Big Four meeting with Russia in the near future."

The newspaper predicted that any such meeting will be preceded by sweeping changes in the Kremlin leadership.

Quoting unidentified "experts"

on Soviet affairs, the Mail forecast the early "dismissal, resignation or demotion" of President Klement Y. Voroshilov, State Control Minister V. M. Molotov, Vice Premier Lazarus M. Kaganovich and Vice Premier A. I.

"Disquieting rumors from satellite capitals — usually well informed on Kremlin decisions— suggest that an agreement on political problems has been reached between President Eisenhower and Soviet Defense Minister Zhukov, arising from their contacts at the last summit meeting in 1955," the Mail said.

"These rumors have created panic among Communist leaders in East Germany and Prague. They fear a direct deal between Washington and Moscow which would hand East Germany and Czechoslovakia over to the West."

C. S. Monitor  
FEB 7 1957

## State of the Nations

Welcome Mat Missing

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By JOSEPH C. MARSH, Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna "There ought to be some machinery for taking care of us," said one of the five Hungarian refugees sitting in an earnest and perplexed semi-circle.

"You Americans," he went on, "are the leaders of the anti-Communist movement in the world. But you do not seem to be ready for us. When we went over to communism, they were ready for us."

The word "ready" was spelled out. One had been given a Stalin peace prize and what amounted to the title of poet laureate of Hungary, with perquisites. Another had been welcomed with a fine apartment at government expense, a free holiday, and a regular pension to support him whether he worked or not.

People who went over to communism in the cold-war period found their actions materially profitable. They became members of the privileged elite of the Communist world. Now that they have fled from Hungary and broken with communism, they felt they had earned the right to a similar preferential treatment in the West.

Clearly, these five came over with a subconscious assumption that the same kind of apparatus would meet them on our side. But there is no such apparatus. For those who never went Communist here are visas, and refugee camps, and transportation to any one of many Western countries—with the prospect of a good new life opening up before them.

But for the prodigal son of the West who was tempted by communism, there is no fat-tfed calf on his attempted return.

The United States may or

as the leader of the anti-Communist movement in the not want to compromise its world. But it has not adopted neutrality by allowing them to remain on Austrian soil. The United States will not take them. Some Western countries will allow them to enter, but not many and none with eagerness. And no one is prepared to regard them as worthy of pensions and subsidies.

There is no system of rewards—no fine apartments, no paid vacations, no subsidy. That absence of the subsidy was the most disturbing of all



Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

to these prodigal sons. To them what they had done was an important and dramatic thing. They had stories to tell which they thought a hungry Western world was waiting to hear. They proposed to write it all down in a composite book. But while writing they had to eat, and keep warm. Surely "the United States ought to make some provision for us."

These are the new men without a country. They have been disillusioned by communism, or so they say. They cannot return whence they came. Or at least they assume that they cannot expect such good treatment a second time. But no one wants them in the West. There is always the question of the extent of their reconversion. There is always

their old faith. Austria does not want to compromise its world. But it has not adopted neutrality by allowing them to remain on Austrian soil. The United States will not take them. Some Western countries will allow them to enter, but not many and none with eagerness. And no one is prepared to regard them as worthy of pensions and subsidies.

And why should they? Are these allegedly disillusioned defectors from communism of any real use to anyone? They are curiosities. The story of their conversion and disillusionment is of some theoretical interest to political science historians. But it's a fairly old story by this time. There is a limit to the market for books by ex-Communists. The first one was a novelty. From now on the story tends to become repetitious.

The uselessness to Western society of an ex-Communist is not something which can easily be explained to one of them. A curious kind of egotism breaks through their complaints. In their own eyes they are persons of unusual importance and worthiness deserving special treatment. The idea that they could be as other men, taking their chances in a competitive world, seems to be beyond their ken.

The conversation lasted for some two hours. To the very end they kept referring to their original contention that "there should be some provision to take care of us."

They have become political lost souls wandering wraith-like along the banks of the River Styx—unable to return whence they came—unwanted. There is always the question of the extent of their baffled, men without a faith, reconversion. There is always

CPYRGHT

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C. S. Mueller  
FEB 7 1957

## East Germans Seize Yugoslav Trade Envoys

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Belgrade, Feb. 7 (AP)—A Yugoslav trade delegation was seized on a Berlin-Belgrade train by Communist East German police and prevented from returning home last night, the Yugoslav newspaper *Politika* reported today.

It said they were permitted to leave East Berlin by plane this afternoon for Belgrade.

The delegates had refused to sign a new trade pact with East German Government officials because Communist Yugoslavia does not recognize the Government.

The paper's Berlin correspondent reported police took the delegation off the Belgrade-bound train at Drewitz, near the East-West border, and sent its members back to Berlin in an open truck.

After a written protest to East German authorities, the group was let go today.

New York Journal-American  
Thurs., Feb. 7, 1957 \*

By Eric Bourne  
Special Correspondent of  
TIME AND SCIENCE MONITOR  
CPYRGHT Belgrade

The first overt Soviet move to employ economic pressure on Yugoslavia in the new political rift between them has emerged with what is evidently a Moscow-encouraged bid by East Germany to compel Belgrade's recognition.

East German representatives were reported Feb. 6 to have refused to sign a new trade deal for 1957 with a Yugoslav commercial delegation visiting East Berlin for this purpose and to have declared that any new agreement would have to be signed on a government level.

The original agreement was

signed last summer between the Yugoslav Chamber of Foreign Trade and the corresponding East German body, and embraced a prospective trade for the year of \$10,000,000.

The Yugoslavs had signed a number of barter and compensation agreements with the East Germans following the first business contacts established two years previously. All had been concluded between the two trade chambers.

The Yugoslav mission which went to East Berlin a few weeks ago to negotiate a new agreement turned down the East German proposition over the signature left for home. Unofficially it is being said here that the East German move was an effort to force the Yugoslavs to "recognize" the East German government, a step which, for its own reasons, Belgrade still is unwilling to take.

### Recognition Plan Denied

In 1955, and again last year, when the rapprochement with the Kremlin was at its height and the horizon of new friendships between President Tito and the Soviet bloc was unclouded by the rift which appeared last fall, the Yugoslavs assured the Western powers that they were not contemplating recognition of the East German Communist government.

They did not, of course, bind themselves for the future. But in the new relationship which has now developed between themselves and the Eastern European Communists, it is hardly likely that they would wish to aggravate Western opinion by such a move now—or make it under pressure.

The real significance of the East German maneuver, however, is not the possible loss of the small volume of trade involved. The bigger threat is to the East German contribution to the Yugoslav aluminum development project undertaken in a joint Soviet-East German offer to Yugoslavia six months ago. This was Moscow's first effort to gain Marshal Tito's recognition.

nition for its puppets in East Germany.

Under the agreement the Soviet Union and East Germany pledged a joint loan of \$175,000,000—designed to expand Yugoslav aluminum output by 100,000 tons in five years.

### Aluminum Production Plans

Yugoslav anxiety to exploit its vast bauxite reserves and to export less ore and produce and sell more aluminum itself was well-known to the Western powers. The new agreement, in fact, was concluded at a time when the Yugoslavs were still actively endeavoring to enlist American and West German support in this field.

This involved a possible plan to apply future United States aid to the development of Yugoslavia's aluminum and power industries and to repay it from the sale of both products abroad.

So far, no practical progress has been made with the Soviet-East German plan. In recent months, Belgrade officials have hinted that the Soviets were "dragging their feet" in this and other new economic arrangements with Yugoslavia, apparently in order to exert pressure on it in the ideological conflict.

### 1957 Trade Talks Started

Since Jan. 13 a Yugoslav Government delegation has been in Moscow to negotiate the 1957 pattern of trade which boomed to \$40,000,000 on each side last year and brought the Soviet Union into the leading place again in Yugoslav trade. No hints so far have been given of progress, if any, in these talks.

If Moscow is, in fact, "going slow" on the Yugoslavs, one effect has been to revive Belgrade's hopes that the West might still interest itself in Yugoslav aluminum. This was one of the principal subjects about which Marshal Tito probably had hoped to talk in the United States this spring.

Any possibility of Western support would above all rest with the United States, which would have a 50 per cent share in the scheme as Yugoslav planners have shaped it.

## Soviet 'Spy' Show Rated as 'Scare'

CPYRGHT

By HOWARD HANDELMAN  
PARIS, Feb. 7 (INS).—A formal Soviet declaration that the cold war is still on was interpreted by Western diplomats today as a double-barreled effort to hold the Russian people in line through fear and to absolve the Politburo of blame for the Hungarian and Polish rebellions.

Diplomats said bristling charges made in Moscow yesterday by the Foreign Ministry's press chief, Leonid Il'yev, that the U.S. is sending secret agents through the Iron Curtain shows that:

1.—The Soviet leadership still is obliged to recreate an American bogeyman to scare the Russian people into submitting to Kremlin dictates.

2.—Chances of major purges

within the leaders' circle are slim. Il'yev's charges were taken as an indication that a decision has been made to retain the present leaders and to blame "imperialist plotters" for current troubles within the Soviet bloc.

**'SPIES' PUT ON SHOW**  
3—Even propaganda about "peaceful coexistence" apparently is considered too dangerous at the present time.

Chicago Daily News

FEB. 6 1957

## E. Germans Forced to Cut Output

CPYRGHT

BERLIN—(UPI)—East Germans were told Wednesday to tighten their belts because of economic dislocations caused by the Hungarian revolt and Poland's independent policy.

Bruno Leuschner, head of the East German economic

planning commission, said in a speech released Wednesday production quotas in 1957 must be cut and the capital investment program reduced because of failure of Hungary and Poland to meet export agreements.

**HE TOLD** the Communist party central committee the zone no longer can depend on hard coal and coke shipments from Poland.

Leuschner gave East Germans the bad news that in 1957 there would be "only very slight increases" in the supply of butter, fat, cheese, milk, flour, sugar and meat products."

**AT THE** present time meat, fish, butter, fats, potatoes and milk are rationed.

The Communists announced last year that rationing would be abolished this year. Leuschner made no mention of this plan and it appeared the new economic difficulties might keep the rationing system in force.

London Times

FEB 5 1957

**RUMANIAN ELECTION****RESULT UP TO STALINIST STANDARD**

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

VIENNA, FEB. 4

Bucharest radio to-day described the Rumanian general election held yesterday as not an election but an enthusiastic demonstration in favour of the "people's democracy." All 437 official candidates were elected, and in places up to 100 per cent. of the votes were stated to have been polled. Lyrical descriptions of the day's events followed, and the statement was made that the population "could hardly wait to demonstrate their agreement with party policy."

It is clear that in contrast to the Polish election of two weeks ago, that in Rumania was staged on the old Stalinist lines, with strong pressure to vote for the official candidates; there was no possibility of choice, even between one official candidate and another.

As in the past a negative vote required the use of the booth; a positive vote could be registered simply by folding the ballot paper in the presence of the electoral committee and dropping it in the box. Obviously hardly anyone thought the former worth the risk.

**CONCILIATORY IMPRESSION**

An electorate of 10,800,000 voted for 437 candidates—one constituency to 40,000 voters. The election was held according to the law of 1952, with minor amendments. One of these was the repeal of Article V, making it possible for former political prisoners and others previously in disfavour to stand for election. The object was to give the impression of conciliation towards former "class enemies" who were prepared to mend their ways.

The election was announced on December 1. Within three days the praeidium of the Grand National Assembly had appointed a central electoral committee of 19 and a meeting of unspecified persons in Bucharest had unanimously elected a central council of the "People's Democratic Front." Mr. Gheorghiu-Dej, the first secretary of the party, proposed that the P.D.F. "designate common candidates for all constituencies." By December 16 the first nominations were announced, and by the end of the year were said to be complete.

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CPYRGHT

FEB 8 1957

**Russians Are Given Warning On Spread Of Tuberculosis**

CPYRGHT

(Moscow Bureau of The Sun)

Moscow, Feb. 7 — [The Su-death rate here is only seven per 1,000—] and seven tenths per 1,000 lower than in any of the leading Western nations, including the United States.

Mrs. Kovrigina called for "a broad national attack on the problem of Tuberculosis."

**States Aim**

The aim, she said, would be to abolish it as a serious disease over a period of 20 to 25 years.

In the U.S.S.R. in 1955, she declared, there were 46.3 deaths per 100,000 of population from tuberculosis.

In the United States in 1953 she pointed out, T.B. deaths already had been reduced to 12.3 per 100,000, while in England the figure was 19 and in France 32.

Much of the responsibility for this state of affairs rests on the housing shortage, the minister asserted. Overcrowding and confined quarters, she added, are spreading the disease.

**"We Well Understand"**

She reported that local government authorities are not able to give T.B. sufferers larger living quarters.

"We well understand," she said, "that in this five-year plan [1955 to 1960] T.B. sufferers will have to go on living with their families."

London Times

FEB 1 1957

**RISING RUSSIAN PRODUCTION****DOUBTS ON QUALITY**

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

MOSCOW, JAN. 31

Gross industrial production in Russia increased by 11 per cent. during 1956, according to figures released by the Soviet Government and published today in the Russian newspapers. Certain industries, including timber, heavy machinery, and the milk and meat industry, failed to reach the goals set for them, but the general picture presented by the year's figures indicates the impressive growth of most sectors of Soviet economy.

The grain harvest was a record one. Oil production reached 83,800,000 tons, an increase of 18 per cent. over 1955; steel production attained 48,600,000 tons, an increase of 8 per cent.; coal mining reached 429 million tons, an increase of 10 per cent.

CPYRGHT

Although coal output increased, the coal industry fulfilled its plan only to the extent of 99.8 per cent.

**CONSUMER GOODS**

Preliminary estimates indicated that the manufacture of means of production had increased by 11.4 per cent. and consumer commodities had shown a 9.4 per cent. increment. But in evaluating the Government's figures it is well to keep in mind that they give no indication of the quality of goods produced. A recent Soviet cartoon shows a corpulent, well-dressed man with an oversized necktie, on which is inscribed in figures increasing in size "100 per cent., 200 per cent., 300 per cent.", indicating over-fulfilment of production plans. A second section of the cartoon shows the back view of the same man; his clothing is coming apart at the seams and superimposed is the word "Quality."

There is evidence in the report of uneven production of various types of goods by certain industries. Losses due to spoilage and non-productive expenditures are said to have "somewhat declined," but to be still considerable, and amounting to about 5,000m. roubles in 1956. The costs of production declined by 3.4 per cent., which fell short of the 3.9 per cent. decrease expected under the State plan for the year.